

## MARTIN CASE GIVEN TO DETECTIVE BURNS

American Crime Expert Makes  
Progress on the Lines of  
"Cherchez la Femme."

### OPERA HAT RECOVERED

Thames Dragged for Body by  
Scotland Yard Men, While  
Burns Inquires on the  
Continent.

By Cable to The Tribune.  
London, April 15.—Working along an entirely different line from that hitherto followed here, William J. Burns, who has been engaged for the Martin case, has immediately set to work on one of the cardinal principles of the American detective, *cherchez la femme*, and has now discovered that between 3 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of April 3 the Memphis cotton broker called at the Savoy Hotel, where he met a woman and made an appointment to meet her again shortly after the hour at which he was last seen. In fact, he left his friends on the steps of the Royal Automobile Club expressly for the purpose of this rendezvous.

This fact, coupled with other circumstances, strongly influences Burns to believe that Martin is on the Continent with a woman companion and makes him disbelieve the theory that Martin has disappeared on account of gambling losses.

Scotland Yard is drawing a ring of large diameter around Martin, but seems unable to make the radius smaller. Most of the work done seems to have been in the direction of gathering small details, throwing them in a heap and picking them over rather than driving in, as Burns is doing.

Burns vs. Scotland Yard.

One odd thing about this mysterious case is that Burns and Scotland Yard are not at all in sympathy. The American detective has been retained by the family by means of a cable message, but the papers authorizing his employment on the case have not arrived yet, and consequently Burns has not even been to Scotland Yard. He does not want to receive the cold shoulder from the English detectives nor to be heckled on what he has already found out. Neither does he want the British government police to say they might have turned up their man had Burns not interfered. On the other hand professional jealousy seems to make Scotland Yard oppose Burns's entrance into the case.

Cable dispatches to Burns from members of the Martin family in Tennessee have convinced the detective that Martin, to use Burns's words, is not a booze fighter or a rouser. Also, he says, he does not believe for a minute that the cotton man poured out his money on the chemin de fer tables.

He understands that the missing man is head of his firm and that he enjoyed ample means, although, to be sure, there is no money left now in the bank where he once had an account.

Papers Not Examined.

T. Lockhart Anderson had a conversation with Burns this morning and had an appointment with him at a later hour in the day, but did not show up. Probably, it was said, because Scotland Yard had warned him not to do so. Burns has not yet looked over Martin's papers and effects, as he has no direct authority yet to do so.

The English police have not conducted this part of the search either, perhaps because T. Lockhart Anderson may have shovelled them off for some trivial reason. In this country detectives have nothing like the power of the American police. The old saying that an Englishman's house is his castle is perfectly true as far as regards this and it is very easy for a man of good position to shut, theoretically, his gates in the faces of detectives.

Burns is not sure that all Martin's clothes, except his evening dress, are still in the Park Place apartment. He has nothing yet to prove that Martin has not taken his clothes with him or that a supply was not forwarded to him from his luggage. The American detective has agents pursuing the same search as the English police are making in the Continental resorts, particularly of Belgium and France.

There was a rumor yesterday that Martin had been found in Paris, but neither Scotland Yard nor Burns had any confirmation of this. His safety deposit box has not yet been examined. Chief Inspector Ward, of Scotland Yard, said yesterday: "You know I meant to do that, but was so badly pushed for time I had to put it off, old chap."

As a matter of fact, certain formalities must be gone through before the strong box is opened and the papers examined.

The theory of murder is lessening all the time among the police. One of the detectives at the Vine street police station said last night:

"No fear. I can't believe any of our hooligans are strong hearted enough to do a job like that in the heart of London."

Scores of Worthless Clews.

The idea that Martin may have thrown his pocketbook and opera hat out of a train window is also shattered, as the wire netting of Charing Cross

bridge is too close to passing trains to allow of that.

Martin has been seen perhaps a thousand times since his disappearance in and about London, according to hundreds of letters received at Scotland Yard, and a squad of plainclothes men are busy running down all sorts of impossible and worthless clews. One detective travelled twenty miles on the tip that a man in evening dress and hatless spent a night in a hotel in Buckinghamshire. The detective found the hotel register inscribed in a scrawling handwriting, thus: "You can't get no real highballs in England, Sidney Harrigan, U. S. A."

Martin has now been missing since April 3. While the discovery of his torn pocketbook first suggested to the police that the American had been murdered and his body thrown into the Thames, they are now more inclined to the theory that he is still alive and for some reason, voluntary or enforced, he is keeping his whereabouts secret.

The opera hat which the workman who picked up the pocketbook saw in the road but left there has been turned over to the police by a boy who found it. It is, however, of small assistance, as the boy took it to work with him and it was used by him and his companions as a football and afterward put in a horse's nosebag, where it remained until this morning.

Scotland Yard Busy.

Chief Inspector Ward has been placed in charge of the case, and is being assisted by all the available men of Scotland Yard, while the river police continue to drag the bed of the Thames and to keep a sharp lookout for the body or for further evidence. It is pointed out that if Martin had been thrown into the river his body would have floated by this time, unless it had been caught by some obstruction.

All the big hotels in London have been visited without any light being thrown on the case, and the police are now making a house to house search among the small hotels and lodgings and boarding houses in the city. They are also working on the theory that Martin has left the country, and for purposes of his own is keeping his movements secret.

Superintendent McCarthy, chief of the Criminal Investigating Department at Scotland Yard, declared this afternoon:

"Martin is alive to-day. I have no doubt."

If the London police have any definite information to support this view they are keeping it to themselves, but indications point to a growing belief in Scotland Yard that Martin has gone to the Continent.

A piece of a gold watch chain with a lapel button attached similar to the one worn by Mr. Martin was found with the opera hat. The boy, however, has since lost it, but from the description he gives of it the police are convinced that it was Martin's. The watch was missing as though the chain might have been broken forcibly from the watch. As Martin carried it loosely in his pocket the breaking of the chain could not be accounted for.

Finds Not "Planted."

"The finding of Mr. Martin's hat and watch chain somewhat deepens the mystery, and convinces me more than ever that they were not placed there by murderers or thieves," said Superintendent McCarthy, who added:

"It is unlikely that murderers would carry a hat from the scene of a murder, nor do they usually leave anything of value, such as a gold chain, behind, and take the watch which was hanging to it. Besides, Martin, from the description of him given by his friends, would be unlikely to visit the neighborhood where the things were found. It is one of the roughest parts of London and the people who live there are not the kind a well-to-do American would be likely to meet."

"We have received hundreds of reports that Martin has been seen since his disappearance, but no reliance can be placed on any of them. Likewise, many cabmen have called, who believe they drove Martin from the club where he parted from his friends, but in each case it was proved that the claimant was not the cabman wanted. Most of those who have reported were doubtless attracted by the reward, which has been increased now to \$3,000, by a friend of Martin's in London."

"As to the body being thrown over the bridge, that is impossible. A policeman patrols the Charing Cross footbridge, which is very narrow, night and day, and he did not see a man in a dress suit cross on the night in question, nor any well dressed person who would attract attention."

What is giving the police the greatest amount of worry is the failure of the cabman to appear. If Martin did leave the club in a cab, of which the door porter is none too certain, the big rewards offered would, it is thought, tempt the cabman to give all the available information to the police, but latterly there have been several cases in which this has not been done, and this has made them incline to the view that a few crooks have gone into cab driving, as in other large cities.

An American insurance company in which Martin is insured for \$40,000 has today received information. According to the policy, the assets of the company have not yet been opened. The missing man's safe deposit box, as a number of formalities have to be gone through before this is possible.

Memphis, April 14.—As a sequel to the disappearance from London of Joseph W. Martin, of this city, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court today by the cotton firm of Martin-Phillips Company, of which the missing man was president.

W. P. Phillips, vice-president of the company, who appeared as petitioner, declares the solvency of the concern is unquestioned, but that the action was taken wholly as a precautionary measure to protect the interests of the firm and to make possible continuance of operations in the absence of Mr. Martin. According to the petition, the assets of the company, without taking into account valuable real estate holdings, total \$109,140.35, with liabilities of \$30,163.91. The Martin-Phillips Company was incorporated in Tennessee in 1908 with a capital stock of \$100,000.

PROFESSOR WESTLAKE DEAD.

London, April 14.—John Westlake, who held the Professorship of International Law at Cambridge University in 1888-1908, died to-day. He was one of the members for the United Kingdom of the International Court of Arbitration under the Hague Convention, 1900-06, and honorary president of the Institute of International Law. He was born in 1828.

## GREAT BELGIAN STRIKE BEGINS IN MINOR KEY

Only 200,000 of the 500,000  
Predicted by the Socialists  
Quit Work.

### CLERICALISTS JUBILANT

Belief Is General, However,  
That Movement Will Receive  
Great Accessions—Ant-  
werp Almost Normal.

Brussels, April 14.—The great strike of the workmen in Belgium to force the government to grant manhood suffrage began quietly to-day, and, at nightfall it was estimated that 200,000 men throughout the country had quit work. This number is at least 100,000 short of the smallest Socialist predictions, and the Clericalists press is beginning to call the movement "a pitiable fiasco." Optimistic Socialists yesterday placed the number of men who would go out at 500,000.

Nevertheless, the strike has shown greater strength than was expected by impartial observers, and because of the fact that the numbers increased as the day advanced it is generally believed that the strikers will be reinforced by several thousands to-morrow.

The strike thus far has been marked by neither disturbances nor any special inconvenience to the general public. The gas, water, electric and street cleaning services and the streetcars and railroads are in operation as usual, but the Brussels merchants say that trade is at a standstill. The city is full of the children of the provincial strikers, who are being cared for by the families of the Liberals.

The only act of "sabotage" occurred in a suburb, where three big machines in a leather factory were damaged. Brussels is not an industrial centre. There are about 50,000 workmen here, of whom fewer than 20,000 are out.

The strike is virtually complete in many of the mining districts, but is scarcely discernible in localities such as the great seaport of Antwerp, where the shipping continues loading and unloading. A partial suspension of work by the dock laborers occurred about noon.

Raoul Warocque, a Deputy and mine owner, has declared his intention of subscribing \$100,000 daily to the strike fund.

Charleroi, April 14.—Twenty strikers were arrested to-day for interfering with workers. The total number on strike in this city is 39,961, out of 78,836 employees in the various trades.

The suspension of work at the coal mines was complete this morning, except that sufficient men remained at their posts to keep the machinery in good order and the pumps working.

The metal workers of the vicinity have only partially quit their employment, but it is understood that to-morrow the remainder of the men in this branch will lay down their tools.

Antwerp, April 14.—The comparatively small number of strikers here is explained by the fact that the steamship companies have been diverting so much of their business from this port in anticipation of trouble that there is little work to do. It is expected that the number of strikers will be considerably augmented to-morrow although the Clerical Workers' unions are striving hard to break the strike by offering a bonus of two francs daily to every man working after the first week.

Mons, April 14.—Of the thirty-five thousand coal miners in this district, all have quit their work except two thousand, who are keeping the machinery running. All the manufacturing also are idle, including the machine shops and potteries. It is estimated that there are in all forty thousand strikers here.

## STING OUT OF ALIEN LAW Changes May Solve Problem, President Believes.

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson, talking informally to-day, indicated that since his last talk with Viscount Chinda, the Ambassador from Japan, some changes had been made in the proposed anti-alien laws which might solve the problem.

The President said he looked upon the situation as a local one, and believed other nations would not regard it as a general condition. He had the impression that Japan understood the peculiarities of the situation, and did not think Tokyo would take offence at the legislation as finally drafted.

The general opinion in official circles is that the administration would welcome a test as proposed in the Supreme Court on the question of the eligibility of the Japanese to naturalization.

Secretary Bryan delivered to the Japanese Ambassador today a complete copy of the text of the alien land bill and its second reading in the California Legislature, thus formally qualifying the subject for diplomatic consideration.

## JAPAN WILL GO TO LAW

To Present Test Case in Supreme Court of U. S.

Tokio, April 14.—The Japanese Cabinet reported to the Emperor to-day that President Woodrow Wilson's decision not to interfere with the California land ownership legislation makes it necessary for Japan to present a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States, proving that the Japanese are not of Mongolian origin, and are, therefore, entitled to assume citizenship of the United States.

The members of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce are expressing high appreciation of a message from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce announcing that the two bodies will combine forces in opposing the land bill pending in the California Legislature.

Many organizations here continue to confer on the situation. A joint meeting of the American and Japanese societies has been arranged for to-day and to-morrow for the purpose of presenting their views.

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## HYPNOTIC BURIAL HALTED

Mesmerist Who Had Private "Graveyard" Arrested.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Joseph De Audenriand, of No. 2102 East Montmouth street, was arrested to-day on a charge of practising hypnotism contrary to law, just as he was about to bury an unconscious subject to demonstrate that the latter could be kept in an hypnotic state for forty-eight hours.

The grave had been dug in De Audenriand's back yard, and an elaborate coffin had been sent there from an undertaking establishment. A large crowd of neighbors had seen the hypnotist place his subject under a spell, wind the man in a shroud and place him in the coffin. The hypnotist was screaming on the lid when the police arrived and made him bring the subject "back to life."

Magistrate Campbell held the hypnotist in \$500 bail for a further hearing. The police say his back yard has been used as a private burying ground on various occasions and that several of his subjects narrowly escaped death.

## MONTENEGRO ISSUES NEW DEFIANCE TO POWERS

Little Kingdom Ready to Perish  
Rather than Abandon the  
Siege of Scutari.

London, April 15.—Montenegro has issued a fresh defiance to the powers. This pronouncement, which seems to be a sort of reply to the recent outspoken communication of the Russian government, practically declares that the little kingdom of King Nicholas will perish rather than abandon the siege of Scutari.

Although suspicion is still felt in Vienna as to the attitude of Serbia, the Belgrade government has officially notified the powers of her decision to remove her troops from Scutari. It is therefore improbable that the Montenegrins can make any headway against the Turkish garrison, which is said to be at least equal in numbers to any force King Nicholas can now put in the field.

Originally the fighting strength of the Montenegrin army was about 10,000. It cannot now exceed 25,000 to 30,000.

The cause of general peace has been materially advanced in the course of the last few days by Russia's very full assertion of her peaceful tendencies; nevertheless, there are still many difficulties to be overcome before all the problems now pending between Turkey and the allied states can be said to have been disposed of. These are quite apart from the other category of difficulties which will arise from the partition of the spoils by the victors.

Austria objects to King Nicholas being compensated territorially for his abandonment of the siege. The only reward the powers will have to offer the Montenegrin potentate will be a jointly guaranteed loan of \$5,000,000. At the last meeting of the ambassadors proposals were made to that effect, but no final decision has yet been taken.

## WOULD-BE ASSASSIN MERRY

Man Who Tried to Kill Alfonso Makes Magistrates Laugh.

Madrid, April 14.—King Alfonso of Spain took an early ride in the park this morning and was warmly saluted by crowds of people who had gathered to cheer him. Joy reigned everywhere that the King had escaped the bullets fired by the would-be regicide, Rafael Sanchez Allegre, while his majesty was returning from a review of troops yesterday.

The anarchist Allegre was in very merry mood during his examination. He forced the guards surrounding him and the interrogating magistrates to laugh at his witty comments. Inquiries made by the police in Barcelona show that Allegre was rejected from the Spanish military service owing to his suffering from nervous attacks. He has been frequently without employment. He is married to a woman of very honorable family.

Rafael Sanchez Allegre, the Spanish anarchist, who attempted the assassination of King Alfonso, is not known in New York to the members of the local anarchist organizations and the Francisco Ferrer Association. J. G. Phelps Stokes, of the association; Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman's associate in the publication of "Mother Earth," devoted to anarchistic propaganda; Bolton Hall and others interested in the two movements are unacquainted with the man or his sentiments.

"The Ferrer Association in New York," Mr. Stokes explained yesterday, "was formed to continue the ideas on education held by the late Professor Ferrer in Spain. The fact that the would-be assassin is reported to have declared himself anxious to avenge Ferrer's death does not mean that he was a disciple of his educational doctrines, as we are here. Our association here is not an anarchistic organization politically, but is entirely educational. I never heard of the man."

Similar stress on the distinction between the Ferrer Association in this country and the sentiment aroused over the professor's death in Spain was laid by Bolton Hall, treasurer of the local association, and Leonard D. Abbott, its president.

At No. 27 West street, where a number of Spanish anarchists hold meetings, nothing was known of Allegre in connection with anarchistic organizations in Spain. At the office of the "Mother Earth" publications, No. 55 West 23rd street, Alexander Berkman, Miss Goldman's associate, professed like ignorance of the identity of the Spaniard.

## DOUGHERTY GETS TOOLS OF SIMPSON BURGLARS

Continued from first page.

The bins for the Commissioner she came to the seventh. It defied her efforts with the master key. The brand new lock on the door was unlike any others in the cellar. Dougherty became interested at once. With a kick of his boot he burst in the door, dropping the murmured protests of the janitress, and stalked within.

There was no coal in the bin, but there was a barrel, the top covered with an old blanket. Inspector Faurot ripped this off and peered into the barrel. He gave a grunt of satisfaction and Dougherty also looked within.

Gleaming in the dull light from a spluttering gas jet was an assortment of burglars' tools of the finest possible quality. Everything in the kit, comprising more than eighty articles, was brand new, some even retaining the date and place of their sale. Some were purchased in New York, others in New Jersey and Connecticut towns. A complete list of all the articles found follows:

One pickaxe, one 18-pound octagon drill hammer, one 10-pound mason's hammer, one 10-pound sledge, one pinch bar, one double safe hammer, six long bolts, two cold chisels, three and one-half pounds of Manila rope, nails, pruning knife, four-pound mason's hammer, metal hack saw, three cog-wheels, two-inch pipe cutter, gasoline torch, electric wire, machinist's hammer, ten-inch Stilson wrench, small electric drill, ten-pound sledge, twenty-two assorted drills, two hand electric drills, four awning hooks, two portable electric wires, one-half-inch wood bit, ratchet screwdriver, two small ratchet screwdrivers, small staple bolts, small marble chisel, twenty-four hacksaw blades, four-foot heavy cold chisel, three smaller chisels, five-gallon can of gasoline, eleven-foot ladder, made of white pine, and two automatic revolvers, one a Smith & Wesson, .32-calibre, fully loaded, and one a German Mauser, .25-calibre, loaded with nine cartridges.

All the tools were loaded into the patrol wagon and taken to Police Headquarters, to be placed with the other tools found by the police on the scaffolding in the rear of Simpson's pawnshop which was used by the burglars to effect an entrance.

The nails, hammers, awning hooks and pine lumber found in the tenement house, were used by the burglars in rigging up their swinging scaffold, from which they bored their way through the brick wall in the rear of No. 164 Bowers.

The electric drill, valued by the police at \$75, is absolutely noiseless in operation—powerful enough to drill through steel walls of several feet in thickness. Inspector Faurot demonstrated its capacity by drilling a hole an inch deep in the head of a large sledge hammer.

The pruning knife had its own particular use. Inspector Faurot said it was useful in cutting the insulation off electric wiring without giving an alarm. The knife was attached to an electric-wired motor drill, with a hand clasp on either end, which was intended to ground the wires and destroy their power.

When Commissioner Dougherty was asked whether he believed the four men arrested on Sunday were responsible for the burglarizing of Simpson's pawnshop, at No. 94 Hester street, about a month ago, he said the work done at Simpson's place bore all the earmarks of the job done at Simpson's. He refused to be more explicit on the subject, however.

The four prisoners, Pietro Lagattuto, Giuseppe Massaria and Salvatore and Giuseppe Ruffino, were held without bail for further examination by Magistrate Butts, in the Tombs court. Lagattuto pleaded guilty to carrying a loaded revolver.

Lagattuto, according to the police, has a record as a "bad man," although he said he had been in this country only two weeks. Massaria, too, is known to the police as a general bad character, playing the trades of kidnapper and blackmailer.

Commissioner Dougherty believes the four prisoners are connected with a series of burglaries in this city, beginning early in January, 1912, and ending last month. These burglaries comprise the robbing of the bank of Gastano De Luca, at Nos. 75 and 77 Thompson street, on February 12, last, when more than \$10,000 in cash was stolen.

## ONE DEAD IN AUTO UPSET

Another Man Is Dying in a Hospital in Newark.

William A. Kelly, who lives at No. 3 Berkeley Heights, Bloomfield, N. J., died last night in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, as the result of an automobile accident at the Sanford crossing, on the road between Jersey City and Newark. Richard Burns, of No. 39 West 121st street, Manhattan, is at St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, and is not expected to live.

The accident happened shortly after 9 o'clock, and Kelly died an hour later. The Sanford crossing offers a treacherous spot for motorists on account of the trolley tracks at that point. It is not known how the automobile which Kelly was driving came to grief, but he must have attempted to take the crossing at a high rate of speed, for it turned completely over.

ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC CUT.  
Hamburg, April 14.—Another step in the transatlantic rate war between Europe and Canada was taken by the Hamburg-American Company to-day, when it announced that the steerage rate between Hamburg and Quebec was to be reduced to \$22.50 instead of \$26 from May 1.

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## BRYAN SEES FRIEDMANN

He Attends Clinic When Twelve Patients Are Treated.

Washington, April 14.—One of the most pathetic spectacles ever witnessed in Washington was that at the George Washington University hospital this afternoon, when more than a hundred sufferers from tuberculosis, some in roller chairs and others supported by friends, besieged the institution to be treated by Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann, who conducted a clinic before Secretary Bryan, Assistant Secretary Osborn, the German Ambassador, the Swiss Minister and general United States Army and Navy Surgeons, and more than a score of Washington doctors.

The German physician found it possible to administer his reputed cure to only twelve persons, of whom five were small children.

Dr. Friedmann called at the White House to-day to pay his respects to President Wilson. He was wished success by the President, who consented to write his autograph in an album presented by the physician. Before he left Washington for Providence to-night, Dr. Friedmann declared he expected to return in six weeks, if not earlier, to observe the progress of the patients treated this afternoon.

## STOPS SERUM SHIPMENTS

U. S. Must Know Secrets of Preparation, Doctor Is Told.

By Telegram to The Tribune.  
Pittsburgh, April 14.—Secretary McAdoo to-day notified Dr. Austin B. Heid, of this city, the first American physician to use Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis vaccine in crime.

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